ISSN 0041-7904

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 37, No. 29

July 21, 1978

WORK GROUP ON THE FUTURE OF THE CATALOGS ESTABLISHED

Lucia J. Rather, the Library's director of cataloging, and the staff of the Office of Planning and Development have formed a Reference/Processing Work Group on the Future of the Catalogs. Mrs. Rather will chair the group, which includes a staff representative from the Congressional Research Service, the Law Library, each directorate of Research Services, and the Automated Systems Office. One manager from CRS, one from the Law Library, and one from Research Services will also serve on the group. Processing Services staff will attend as required.

It is proposed to begin discussions with this group by working through the Processing Services document, "Freezing the Library of Congress Card Catalog" (printed as Appendix II to the March 3 LC *Information Bulletin*, pp.152-156). The purpose of the work group is to permit the Library's reference staff to have full knowledge of Processing Services' thinking on all details concerning the future of the catalog. The department also wishes to be alerted to specific difficulties the reference staff can foresee in any facet of freezing the catalogs, as well as any other pertinent professional concerns that the reference staff wishes to convey. The reference representatives will be responsibile for formally conveying the information supplied them to the officers and staff in all parts of their own units and to canvass these same colleagues for observations and questions to supply to Processing Services. Other members of the work group are Merwin C. Phelps and Floris Flam, CRS; Rita A. Harrison and Phyllis R. Christenson, Law Library; Elizabeth F. Stroup, Research Services; David H. Kraus, Area Studies; Barbara Henry, Special Collections; James W. Gilreath, General Reference; James L. Godwin, Automated Systems Office; and Robert G. Zich, Planning Office.

The **Lawtell Playboys** from Louisiana will play "zydeco" or black French music at a free outdoor concert on the Neptune Plaza, in front of the Library of Congress Building, on Thursday, July 27, from noon until 2 p.m. The rain date for the concert, sponsored by the American Folklife Center, is Friday, July 28.

"Zydeco" combines elements of Cajun, Afro-American, and Afro-Caribbean music. The Lawtell Playboys, a family group representing three generations, include Calvin Carriere on fiddle, J. C. Gallow on rub-board, Shelton Broussard on guitar, Linton Broussard on bass, and Delton Broussard on accordion.

MARC ED HITS MILLIONTH RECORD

The MARC Editorial Division verified its 1,000,000th monograph record on May 31, nine

CONTENTS

August Colloquium Announced 418
Briefing on Meeting on
Berne Convention Reported 418-419
HLAS Holds Reception for Editors, Board 415
Information on Freezing the Catalog Updated . 415-418
Library of Congress Publications 421
Luncheon Tote Newest Sales Item 417
MARC Ed Hits Millionth Record 413-414
Microform Reading Room Acquires
Sotheby, CBS Items 414-415
News in the Library World 421
Staff News 419-421
Work Group on the Future of the
Catalogs Established 413
Appendix I–AACR 2 Options to be
Followed by the Library of Congress 422-428
Appendix II–ALA Conference Reports 428-432

Brenda Holmes of the MARC Editorial Division demonstrates the verification of the 1,000,000th record as Barbara J. Roland, chief of the division, Henriette D. Avram, and William J. Welsh look on. Selected as the landmark record was The Congressional Yellow Book: A Loose-leaf Directory of Members of Congress, Their Committees and Key Aides.

years after the formal establishment of the MARC Editorial Office on April 7, 1969. A celebration held in the division on July 6 marked this achievement. William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian, and Henriette D. Avram, director of the Network Development Office, spoke of the importance of MARC and the significance of the growth of the MARC data base.

Since the inception of MARC, the scope of records being converted to machine-readable form has been under a phased expansion plan. Major expansions have occurred as follows:

1972–Films records
1973–French-language records
1975–German-, Spanish-, and Portuguese-language records
1976–Dutch/Scandinavian, Italian, and Romanian records
1977–Remaining Roman alphabet-language records

The division also participated in two feasibility studies sponsored by the Council on Library Resources–RECON and COMARC. The RECON project (retrospective conversion) ran from 1969 to 1971. COMARC (Cooperative MARC) began in 1976 and was completed this year.

The conversion of name authority records began in 1977. By May 31, 48,167 name authority records had been verified. In addition to converting newly established name authority records and changes to previously converted records, plans for converting retrospective name authority records are being developed.

MICROFORM READING ROOM ACQUIRES SOTHEBY, CBS ITEMS

The *CBS News Index* and the microfiche edition of the transcripts of the CBS television news broadcasts are available in the Microform Reading Room for

HLAS HOLDS RECEPTION FOR CONTRIBUTING EDITORS, BOARD

The annual Handbook of Latin American Studies *reception for contributing editors and Advisory Board members was held in the Library's Great Hall on Friday, June 9. Among those who attended were (left photograph, left to right) Maurice Lubin of Howard University and board members Pauline Collins, University of Massachusetts, and Javier Malagon, Embassy of Spain. Flanking Mary Ellis Kahler, chief of the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division are (right photograph, left to right) contributing editor Winthrop Wright, professor at the University of Maryland, and Associate Librarian for National Programs Carol A. Nemeyer.*

The Handbook of Latin American Studies *is the oldest continuously published interdisciplinary bibliography in its field. First appearing in 1936, the handbook has been a cooperative enterprise that has been edited by the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division since 1944 with the collaboration of over 100 distinguished contributing editors, each a specialist in his or her own discipline.*

---

reader use. Published quarterly by the Microfilming Corporation of America, the indexes are cumulated annually starting with 1975 (Vol. I). The indexes cover the CBS morning, midday, evening, and weekend news broadcasts in addition to such public affairs broadcasts as "CBS Reports," with specific subject headings assigned to each news item and appropriate cross references. Under each subject heading the news stories are listed chronologically and are identified by a descriptive phrase such as "Library of Congress publishes a book of House firsts," followed by the date, broadcast series, and transcript page in order to locate the microfiche. [*Lois Korzendorfer*]

The Library has acquired the Sotheby & Co. *Catalogue of Sales* (Xerox University Microfilms and Sotheby Parke-Bernet Publications. 1973. Library of Congress Microfilm No. 06019). The collection consists of some 5,000 Sotheby auction catalogs covering the years 1734 to 1900 from the British Museum collection, annotated with prices and the names of buyers. Each catalog is preceded by a contents card detailing the names of owners, date of sale, number of pages, lots, illustrations, location of the copy filmed, and contents of the sale. The entries in the companion guides are arranged in the same chronological order as the catalogs in the microfilm collection. The collection is located in the Microform Reading Room. [*Anthony Páez Mullan*]

INFORMATION ON FREEZING THE CATALOG UPDATED

The following updates the article on "Freezing the Library of Congress Catalog" (Appendix II to the March 3 issue of the *Information Bulletin*, pp.

152-156). It reflects the current status in those areas in which further work has been done.

I. AACR 2

The Library of Congress conducted a study last fall of changes in headings necessitated by the implementation of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR 2). This study revealed that 37 percent of the headings would require revision. Because of duplication in the use of headings, 49 percent of existing MARC records would require revision.

To continue to plan for 1980, the Library undertook a second study, just completed, which has shown a substantial reduction in the original estimates. This substantial reduction is the result of the four decisions discussed below. The first two were made shortly after the original study was made. The last two are recent decisions made by the Library of Congress to reduce certain high cost changes which would result in only minimally improved headings. The latest study has revealed that 17 percent of the headings will require revision (22 percent of the records). The factors are:

(1) *Options.* The original study was conducted using the Library's preliminary list of preferred options. Since then, the Library has considered comments from the library community and has discussed the options with the national libraries of Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom. One of the preliminary preferences (adding qualifications to corporate name headings regardless of conflict) was changed to add qualifications on a case-by-case basis, thereby reducing a large number of presumed changes.

(2) *Rule revisions.* One of AACR 2's provisions (recording the highest level in a hierarchy) was eliminated by the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR after it was realized that such a provision would result in many very undesirable headings. Again, this accounted for a large number of presumed revisions.

(3) *Policy revisions.* The Library has carefully looked at the rules and has determined that three changes (one explicit and two by example) are of such minor importance, but of major consequence (accounting for eight percent of the changes), that it plans not to follow the rule and the implications of the two examples. The British Library and the National Libraries of Australia and Canada have agreed to these changes on a preliminary basis.

(a) *Department.* Appendix B, Abbreviations, does not authorize using the abbreviation "Dept." in headings. Since any machine filing problem would occur only rarely (the abbreviation is used only in English) and since the abbreviation helps to reduce the length of otherwise longer corporate headings, the Library of Congress plans to continue to abbreviate "Department" in English-language headings.

(b) *House of Representatives.* Technically, the U.S. House of Representatives should not be shortened to "House." Since, however, there is no confusion as to which chamber of the U.S. Congress the term "House" refers and since, again, using "House" reduces the length of otherwise longer corporate headings, the Library plans to continue to use the shortened form.

(c) *United Kingdom.* Although "United Kingdom" is the correct term for the jurisdiction now formulated as "Great Britain" (which name is not applicable to Northern Ireland), the major consequences of such a change, when there has been no apparent dissatisfaction with "Great Britain," make such a change seem unwarranted. Therefore, the Library plans to continue to use "Great Britain."

(4) *Tolerable headings.* In assessing the changes resulting from AACR 2, the Library has identified several categories for which needed changes, although desirable, do not significantly affect the filing arrangement and consequently the users' access. Therefore, the Library plans to continue to use those tolerable headings which already exist; the AACR 2 provisions will be applied to newly established headings. Categories of such tolerable headings are:

(a) reduction of a second forename to an initial:

Abrahamson, Max William
not changing to Abrahamson, Max W. (Max William)

(b) deletion of an unused second forename or forename initial:

Capet, Marcel F.
not changing to Capet, Marcel

(c) addition of a hyphen between forenames or compound surnames:

Dautheville, Anne France
not changing to Dautheville, Anne-France

(d) repositioning of "ca." in dates;

Pann, Anton, 1797 (ca.)-1854
not changing to Pann, Anton, ca. 1797-1854

LUNCHEON TOTE NEWEST SALES ITEM AT LIBRARY'S SALES COUNTER

The Library of Congress is now offering for sale an attractive, handmade linen-duck luncheon tote. The beige tote, which bears the blue silkscreened design of the lampposts on the Neptune Plaza in front of the Library of Congress Building, measures 10-by-10 inches and has beige, red, and navy carrying straps.

Demonstrating the tote's usefulness on a recent sunny day is Traci Kuntzelman, a summer employee at the Library's Information Counter. The bag, which sells for $3.95, is available from the counter or by mail from the Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

(e) changing from a nonsystematic to the ALA/LC systematic romanization:

Maitra, Arun, 1936-
not changing to Maitra, Aruṇa, 1936-

(f) deletion of 20th-century flourishing dates (such headings are revised when actual birthdates become available):

Hu, Chien-min, fl. 1974-
not changing to Hu, Chien-min

(g) addition of a term to show the heading is a corporate body:

BFA Educational Media
not changing to BFA Educational Media (Firm)

(h) deletion of an unnecessary term of incorporation:

Press Association, ltd.
not changing to Press Association

In response to a recommendation made by the ALA Technical Services Directors of Large Research Libraries, the Library is investigating further methods of reducing costs of implementation.

II. Nonroman Scripts

The Library has decided that it will not adopt the romanization tables recommended by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The usefulness and validity of these tables have been questioned, especially in the context of the machine manipulation of bibliographic data. Therefore, a changeover does not seem worthwhile at this time.

The Library is currently reviewing changes to the romanization tables for the languages of South Asia recommended by a committee at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London. As yet, no decisions have been made as to which recommended changes are essential but major changes are not anticipated.

The Burmese romanization table is the only one that has been identified as needing extensive revision. This revision is being done primarily by the Committee of Research Materials on Southeast Asia (CORMOSEA).

III. Authority Files

This summer, Processing Services is planning to create a team of catalogers to add AACR 2 headings as references to authority records being newly input to the automated name authority system. In addition, the Library hopes to obtain a listing of the most frequently used headings in the MARC data bases which can also be reviewed by this special team. No decisions have yet been made about how this information should be distributed to the library community.

Possibilities include one or all of the following: tape, cards, hardcopy listings, or microfiche. The Library is interested in a response from the library community as to its preferences. Comments should be sent to Lucia J. Rather, Director for Cataloging, Processing Services, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

IV. Shelflisting

The Library has reconsidered the question of closing the shelflist in 1980 and has decided to defer a decision until after 1980. A major factor in deferring the decision is the impact of a change in shelflisting procedures on the classification schedules.

V. Links

The question of links between the catalogs is no longer considered a problem for the Library of Congress for two reasons:

(1) The effort to begin this summer of adding AACR 2 headings to the automated authority records will provide the means for generating links.

(2) After 1979, Library of Congress catalogers will need to continue to search the old catalogs until the automated authority file is included in the new catalog. This will allow the appropriate link to be added to retrospective headings newly encountered after 1979 and not already included in the automated system.

For other libraries the basis for these links will be found in the distribution of authority file data described above.

BRIEFING ON MEETING ON BERNE CONVENTION REPORTED

The results of the meeting to discuss the compatibility of the United States copyright law with the Berne Convention, held in Geneva, Switzerland, on June 5-7, were reported to about 40 members of the general counsel's staff and the Examining Division on June 28 by General Counsel Jon Baumgarten, who attended the international meeting with Register of Copyrights Barbara Ringer. They had been invited by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to participate as part of a group of 10 consultants from various countries (see the LC *Information Bulletin* for June 2, p. 346). Participants did not speak as official representatives of their respective countries, but as experts whose informed opinions would contribute significantly to the discussion.

Mr. Baumgarten summarized the trends of thinking among the consultants. Developed countries insisted that the Berne Convention could not be completely reopened for amendments at this time. On the other hand, the Register made it clear that substantial amendments to the U.S. copyright law so soon after its enactment would be a political impossibility. The experts acknowledged that many member countries' copyright laws may not be fully compatible with all of the requirements of the Berne agreement, but they felt that, because of the United States' visibility and position, possible incompatible provisions in the United States law would have to be carefully considered. Although the individual views of the consultants varied, the consensus was that, with the possible exception of the United States' continued formality requirements, the U.S. law is generally compatible with Berne on a broad, overall basis.

She reviewed the U.S. copyright law for the panel of consultants, who compared each provision with relevant articles in the Berne Convention. The subjects considered at greatest length were the formalities of copyright notice, registration, recordation, and deposit; moral rights of authors; duration of copyright protection; retroactivity of protection; and compulsory licensing for jukeboxes and cable systems.

During a final session, Arpad Bogsh, director-general of WIPO, proposed a possible bridge between the Berne Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC), the other major international copyright convention, of which the United States is a member. He suggested a Protocol to the Berne Convention providing that any state that is not and never has been a member of the Berne Union and which, at the time it accedes to Berne, is a party to the UCC, could apply (for a limited time period) Article III of the UCC (which provides for a notice of copyright including the symbol ©, the year of first publication,

AUGUST COLLOQUIUM ANNOUNCED

The Scholars Committee will hold its August colloquium on Wednesday the 9th at 2:30 p.m. in the Wilson Room. Vickie Porter, assistant professor of art history at the State University of New York at Binghamton will discuss "Art and Politics at the Court of Burgundy." Claire R. Sherman, art historian, who chairs the group on research colloquia for the committee, will serve as commentator. All interested persons are invited to attend.

and the name of the copyright owner) instead of Article 5(2) of the Berne Convention (which prohibits formalities, for example, a notice of copyright and registration). The Protocol would make clear that if, after the expiration of the limited time period, the country had to leave the Berne Union, the UCC would again become applicable in relations with Berne countries which accepted the Protocol.

The Executive Committee and representatives of Berne member nations will be studying the proposed Protocol and the question of the compatibility of United States law with the Berne Convention.

STAFF NEWS

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: Elaine Ackley, cataloger advanced trainee, GS-7, Cop Cat, 5583; Thomas Gallagher, analyst in public finance, GS-9, CRS E, 5628; Sharon Kowal, technical information specialist, GS-7, LL AB, 5769; Ronald Sander, senior information systems project manager, GS-15, ISO, 5479.

Temporary Appointments: Carol Foggie, library aid, GS-1, Loan, NP; Jeffrey Perry, warehouseman, WG-4, NLS/BPH, NP; Tawanna Mickles, library aid, GS-1, Loan, NP; W. Thomas Randall, library aid, GS-1, G&M, NP; Laura Robinson, administrative clerk, GS-4, CRS Sup, NP; Annette Singletary, library aid, GS-1, Sci, NP; Jacqueline Walton, library aid, GS-1, Loan, NP.

Temporary Reappointment: Francis Frazier, warehouseman, WG-4, NLS/BPH, NP.

Promotion: Sheila West, to peripheral equipment operator, GS-5, Sci, 5676.

Temporary Promotion: Olivia Hardie, to clerical assistant, GS-3, NLS/BPH, RS-103.

Transfer: Dominique Carr, CS, to senior library assistant, GS-6, LL Hisp, 5617 (TAP).

Resignations: JoAnn Beard, S&R; Margaret Chandler, Audit; Wayne Clark, Sci; James Igo, Ser; Anthony Keller, S&R; Gina Lee, Loan; Kathleen Perkins, CRS A; Cheryl Purdy, Cop Cat; Clarissa Sheridan, Cat Mgmt; William Spencer, CRS A; Jeffrey Squires, CONTU; Kathleen Webster, FRD; Jocelyn White, CRS D; Ruben Williams, CRS D; Deborah Woods, Loan.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Attorneys and others in the Copyright Office continued to spread the word to various associations during May and June about the new copyright law and how it affects these groups.

Jon Baumgarten, general counsel, spoke to the Washington State Association of Broadcasters on May 21-23 and to the New York Patent Law Association on May 25. He also joined **Marybeth Peters**, chief of the Information and Reference Division, in leading an all-day workshop for the D.C. Federal Bar Association on May 12, which included a luncheon speech by **Barbara Ringer**, Register of Copyrights, and a talk by **Waldo Moore**, Assistant Register of Copyrights for Registration. In June Mr. Baumgarten addressed the Practising Law Institute in New York; Litton Industries in Arlington, Va.; the Artists Equity in Philadelphia; the Society of Advertising Music Producers, Arrangers and Composers in New York, with Marybeth Peters; and the

On Friday, June 16, the Women's Program Advisory Committee presented a program entitled "After 50 . . . What?" with Margaret L. Arnold, assistant for women's activities for the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons. The speaker discussed problems encountered by the older woman in America, including decisions about retirement, social security, age discrimination, and financial planning, including the importance of understanding state gift and estate tax laws.

State Bar Association of Texas in Forth Worth.

The general counsel's staff also represented the Copyright Office. **Kevin Maricle**, attorney-examiner, met with the American Association for State and Local History on May 10, Simmons College Library School Alumni Association on May 12, the Atlanta Association of Law Librarians on May 17, American Horse Publications on May 22, and the National Archives Institute on June 9. Attorney-advisers **Catherine Armstrong**, **J. Sharon Butler**, and **David Leibowitz** provided copyright information to such groups as a Publications Design and Production Seminar of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the National Association of Vocational Technical Education Communicators, the National Capital Area Paralegal Association, the National Cable Television Association, and the Dance Critics Association.

Marybeth Peters filled 11 requests for a Copyright Office speaker during May and June. These speaking engagements were with such groups as the American Patent Law Association in Rochester, N.Y.; the Music Library Association in Syracuse, N.Y.; General Motors in Warren, Mich.; NASA Library Conference in Washington, D.C.; the Health Sciences Communications Association in Tucson, Ariz.; the Music Division of the Library of Congress; International Technical Communication Conference in Dallas, Tex.; the Council of Biology Editors Convention in Toronto; and the Pittsburgh chapter of the Federal Bar Association.

Register Barbara Ringer led a workshop in Oklahoma on May 18-19 for writers, publishers, artists, and composers at the University of Tulsa Division of Continuing Education and College of Law. She informed the group about the development of the copyright law.

Lewis Flacks, special legal assistant to the Register of Copyrights, addressed the Rochester (N.Y.) Regional Library Council and two sections of the Southwestern Library Association during May.

From the Examining Division, **Bernard Dietz**, head of the Visual Arts Section, **James Vassar** of the Performing Arts Section, and **Phillip Gill** of the Literary Section represented the Copyright Office in Bolton Valley, Vt.; Boulder, Colo; San Francisco, Calif.; and Kansas City, Mo.

Waldo Moore addressed the 1978 Army Library Institute held in El Paso, Tex., on May 21-23.

Wordsmiths, a creative writing group employed with the Social Security Administration in Baltimore, invited **Victor Marton**, senior information specialist in the Information and Publications Section, to review the new law on June 21.

Gayle Harris, a program analyst in the Planning and Technical Office, spoke before the Newsletter Association of America in Washington, D.C., on June 22.

F. E. Croxton, director of the Automated Systems Office, represented The Librarian of Congress at Canada's celebration of the 25th anniversary of the National Library of Canada held in Ottawa on June 27-28. He spoke at the Symposium on National Libraries and National Information Systems on June 28 on "The Role of the National Libraries in the National Information Systems." Other speakers were Harry Hookway, executive director, British Library, and Mme. Roncato, chargé de mission, substituting for Georges Le Rider, administrateur general, Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris.

James H. Hutson, coordinator of bicentennial programs, was the principal speaker on July 1 in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., at Wyoming 200, a commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the battle of Wyoming. Mr. Hutson's topic was "John Wilkes and the American Revolution."

Marc Mayer, selection assistant for science and technology, National Library Service for the Blind and and Physically Handicapped, has written an article entitled "Paperback Books in the Modern Library," appearing in the May/June issue of *Catholic Library World*. The article includes an up-to-date survey of area libraries.

Waldo Moore, Assistant Register of Copyrights for Registration, participated in a Federal Executive Institute in Charlottesville, Va., from June 12 to June 30.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In June, the **WRA Choral Society** presented its June concert, "So *You* Want to Be in Showbusiness!" Written, staged, and directed by Maxine Christian, codirector of the Choral Society, the motif of the show was Timothy Schoepke directing a rehearsal for an upcoming production. Other actors were Leo Anderson, Susan Bishop, Yvonne Black, Leontine Connolly, Brenda Day, Elizabeth Gifford, Evelyn Hagwood, and John Watson.

The opening choral number was "Racing With the Clock." "Another Opening Another Show" was next with Leo Anderson as soloist, followed by another choral selection, "Tomorrow." Susan Bishop was soloist for "I Don't Know How to Love Him," backed by the chorus. Virginia Brubaker sang "Honey Bun" with Leo Anderson her comic hula-dancer relief during a vocal repeat. "Hey Look Me Over" with John Watson and Brenda Day singing "Somewhere

Over the Rainbow" were followed by a choral rendition of "Tonight" with Leontine Connolly and John Watson, soloists. "Send In the Clowns" was sung by Maxine Christian. The closing choral number was "Applause." Elmer Booze was pianist.

The 1978 WRA Choral Society officers are Leo Anderson, president; Frances Dark, secretary; Cheryl Mitchell, business/stage manager; Elizabeth Gifford and Terry Wallich, librarians, and Sandra Johnson, activities chairman.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

National Union Catalog Register of Additional Locations. 1976. Vol. 1: Card Numbers 56-21 to 74-86. (xxvi, 123 p.) Vol. II: 74-88 to 79-983179 (2,479 p.) Distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541 as a part of the subscription to the *National Union Catalog.*

Newspaper and Gazette Report. Index: 1973-1976. ISSN 0316-0152. (34 p.) The index is available upon request from the Serial Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. The *Newspaper and Gazette Report* is published three times a year in April, August, and December and is available free to libraries and institutions from the Central Services Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Subject Catalog. ISSN 0096-8803. 1976. (1977) Vol. 12, Norm-Pledges. (1026 p.) Vol. 13, Pleiade-Reid. (1008 p.) Vol. 14, Reiffen-Shoken. (1010 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at a cost of $850 for the three quarterly issues and an annual cumulation.

NEWS IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

Linguists Hold Symposium

The Society of Federal Linguists (SFL), together with George Washington University Law School, sponsored a one-day "Symposium on Languages and the Legal Services" on June 12, held at the University's Faculty Club.

Rep. Paul Simon of Illinois, spoke on "The Stake of the United States in the Improvement of Foreign Language Training and Services," providing the background information on events which led up to Executive Order 12054 establishing the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies. The commission will seek means to survey the nationwide situation regarding language and area studies and will recommend programs and types of support for such studies.

The second speaker, Sen. Dennis DeConcini of Arizona, discussed his bill S. 1315, which he introduced last year under the title "The Bilingual Hearing and Speech Impaired Court Interpreters Act." This bill was developed to meet the perceived need for higher quality and more available language interpretation services for all participants in the Federal courts who do not speak or understand English, or have a hearing or speech impairment.

Deanna Hammond, head, Language Services Section, CRS Office of Assignment, Reference and Special Services, in her address entitled "Language Services at the Library of Congress," talked of the many ways languages are used daily in the Library. Referring to specific areas such as the Congressional Research Service, the Law Library, and the Federal Research Division, as well as the various processing, reference, and research units, she discussed such topics as which languages play an important role in each area, types of languages, competence, and other skills required for particular positions, how languages are used, and ways in which the staff from the various departments cooperate in the performance of their work.

Foreign legislation in selected multilingual countries and in countries with unusual interest in foreign language training and services formed the basis of the presentation of Genevieve de Chellis, a foreign policy analyst, entitled "Legislation on Official Services Provided in Foreign Languages or in Domestic Second Languages in Selected Key Countries and Areas (Canada, U.S.S.R., East Germany, and Finland)".

David B. Weaver, professor of law, George Washington University, introduced the luncheon speaker, Richard T. Thompson, chief, International Studies Branch, U.S. Office of Education. Mr. Thompson's discussion of "The Need for National Language Planning" provided a broad view of the topic as well as a historical survey of past attempts to create a coordinated national program in the development and control of language training and study curricula.

The symposium was presided over by Everette E. Larson, SFL president and reference librarian in the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division, Library of Congress, and by Elemer Bako, SFL vice president and chair of the society's Program Committee, who is Finno-Ugrian area specialist in the Library of Congress Slavic and Central European Division. [*Everette E. Larson* and *Elemer Bako*]

APPENDIX I

AACR 2 OPTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Chapters 1-2, 12, 21-26

Prepared by Lucia J. Rather
Director for Cataloging, Processing Services

In December 1977, the options in AACR 2 were considered by Processing Department staff members, and proposals based on this consideration were published in the LC *Information Bulletin* (February 3, Appendix I, pp. 90-92). Since then we have had the benefit of comments and advice from other Library of Congress staff members and from interested librarians elsewhere. In addition, the AACR 2 options were one of the topics discussed by the four national libraries (Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, and United States) in their meeting at the Library of Congress on March 6-8. Guided by the advice of its own staff, by the opinions of other librarians, and by the discussions held here with the other national libraries, the Library of Congress announces the options decided upon. In most cases our choices are the same as those preferred by the other national libraries. When this is not the case, a statement to that effect has been added where appropriate in the following reports of decisions. Note that, as in the reports of proposals in the LC *Information Bulletin* of February 3, we have not yet considered the options in the special rules for bibliographic description of early printed books (Chapter 2, rules 2.12-2.18), and in the chapters for bibliographic description of cartographic materials (3), of manuscripts (4), of music (5), of sound recordings (6), of motion pictures and videorecordings (7), of graphic materials (8), of machine-readable data files (9), of three-dimensional artefacts and realia (10), of microforms (11), and of items "analyzed" (13).

Chapter 1 (General Chapter)

1.1C. *Optional additions.* General material designation

1.1C1. Choose one of the lists of general material designations given below.

The following general material designations are recommended for British and North American use. If general material designations are to be used in cataloguing, British agencies should use terms from list 1 and North American agencies, terms from list 2.

(1)	(2)
cartographic material	globe
	map
graphic	art original
	chart
	filmstrip
	flash card
	picture
	slide
	technical drawing
	transparency
machine-readable data file	machine-readable data file
manuscript	manuscript
microform	microform
motion picture	motion picture
multimedia	kit
music	music
object	diorama
	game
	microscope slide
	model
	realia
sound recording	sound recording
text	text
videorecording	videorecording

Use terms from the list chosen in all descriptions for which general material designations are desired.

Comment: In all cases the appropriate GMD will be determined and then stored in machine-readable records. For display (catalog cards, book catalogs, CRT terminals, etc.), however, we need to set a policy based on our own and others' considered opinions. To provide other librarians with a target for reactions, LC will publish a proposal in *Cataloging Service* together with an invitation for comments.

1.1E5. Transcribe other title information following the title proper or parallel title to which it pertains.

If there are no parallel titles and other title information appears in more than one language or script, give the other title information that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, give the other title information that appears first. *Optionally,* add the other title information in other languages.

Comment: Since the question of multiple statements of other title information in various languages does not often arise for materials other than music, we feel that the International Standard Bibliographic Description (Printed Music), when completed, should provide guidance for this option. In the meantime, the option for including all statements of other title information will be applied.

1.2B4. *Optional addition.* If an item lacks an edition statement but is known to contain significant changes from previous editions, supply a suitable brief statement in the language and script of the title proper and enclose it in square brackets.

Comment: The option will not be applied. We feel that if the edition statement could be supplied by the cataloger, there would be too much danger of bibliographic "ghosts." The notes area seems a better place for information of this type that the cataloger feels should be supplied.

1.4C7. *Optionally,* add the full address of a publisher, distributor, etc., to the name of the place. Enclose such an addition in parentheses. Do not add the full address for major trade publishers.

Comment: The full address of publishers, other than major trade publishers, will be added to the imprint area in cases where the information is given in the item being cataloged or is otherwise readily available without special research. Acquisition and reference librarians have made a strong case for the inclusion of this information, particularly when the bibliographic record shows no ISBN.

1.4E. *Optional addition.* Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

1.4E1. Add to the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., one of the terms below:

distributor
publisher
producer (used for producing entity other than a production company)
production company

unless:

a) the phrase naming the publisher, distributor, etc., includes words which indicate the function performed by the person(s) or body or bodies named; *or* b) the function of the publishing, distributing, etc., agency is clear from the context.

Comment: The option will be applied so that such terms as "distributor" and "publisher" will be added to entities named in the imprint area whenever necessary to clarify the function of the particular person or body. It is expected, however, that the need for clarification will vary from case to case, and the cataloger's perception of this need will also vary. Thus, no great effort at uniformity will be attempted.

1.4F5. *Optional addition.* Add the latest date of copyright following the publication, distribution, etc., date if it is different.

Comment: Due to the evident importance of copyright dates, the option will be applied whenever the copyright date is different from the publication date.

1.4G4. *Optional addition.* Give the place, name of manufacturer, and/or date of manufacture if they differ from the place, name of publisher, distributor, etc., and date of publication, distribution, etc., and are found in the item and are considered important by the cataloguing agency.

Comment: The option will be applied so that at least in some cases valuable information about a printer, for example, will not be lost. We recognize, however, that a high degree of uniformity need not be attempted when deciding in precisely which cases such data "are considered important by the cataloging agency."

1.5A3. If an item is available in different forms (e.g., as text and microfilm; as sound disc and sound tape reel), give the physical description of the form in hand. *Optionally,* make a note describing other forms in which it is available (see 1.7B16).

Comment: The option will be applied since it would be helpful for a large segment of library users to see in the bibliographic record information about other forms of the same item, in the case of both book and nonbook material.

1.5B5. In describing a multipart item that is not yet complete, give the specific material designation alone preceded by three spaces. *Optionally,* when the item is complete, add the number of physical units.

Comment: The option will be applied since most library users would need information about the number of parts of a completed set.

1.5E2. *Optional addition.* If further physical description is desired, add a statement of the extent, other physical details, and dimensions of the accompanying material, as appropriate. Formulate such additional descriptions in accordance with the rules for the material or type of publication to which the

accompanying material belongs.

Comment: The option will be applied on a case-by-case basis. The information is valuable when the accompanying material is substantial in extent or is particularly significant for some other reason, e.g., its nonbook nature. For other items such additional information is not worth the time necessary to formulate it.

1.8B2. If an item bears two or more such numbers, record the one which applies to the whole item being described.

Optionally, record more than one number and add a qualification as prescribed in 1.8D. Give a number for a complete set before the number(s) for the part(s). Give numbers for parts in the order of the parts.

Comment: The option will be applied since ISBNs continue to grow in importance.

1.8D. Qualification

1.8D1. Add after the standard number or terms of availability, as appropriate, a brief qualification in the following cases:

a) when an item bears two or more standard numbers;

optionally

b) when the terms of availability (see 1.8E) need qualification.

Comment: The option will be applied. We feel that even single ISBNs are more useful in some cases when qualified as to the special nature of an item or edition of an item, e.g., "(library binding)."

1.8E. *Optional addition.* Terms of availability

1.8E1. Give the terms on which the item is available. These terms consist of the price (given in numerals with standard abbreviations) if the item is for sale, or a brief statement of other terms if the item is not for sale.

Comment: The option will be applied with few exceptions (e.g., price will probably be omitted from the description of noncurrent items). We feel that experience has proven that price and other data about the availability of an item are useful features of the item's bibliographic record.

Chapter 2 (Books, Pamphlets, and Printed Sheets)

2.1C, *see* 1.1C.

2.4E, *see* 1.4E.

2.4G2, *see* 1.4G4.

2.5B21. *Optional addition.* If the volumes in a multivolume set are individually paged, give the pagination of each volume in parentheses after the number of volumes.

Comment: Since the additional information about pagination is not always significant, the option will be applied only selectively. Continuously paged sets and early printed books are two cases in which the option might be exercised.

2.5E1, *see* 1.5E2.

2.8C, *see* 1.8E.

2.8D, *see* 1.8D1.

Chapter 12 (Serials)

12.1C, *see* 1.1C.

12.4E, *see* 1.4E.

12.4G, *see* 1.4G4.

12.5E1, *see* 1.5E2.

12.7B7e. Split. If the serial is the result of the split of a previous serial into two or more parts, give the name of the serial which has been split, and optionally the name(s) of the other serial(s) resulting from the split.

Comment: The option will not be applied since we feel this information is normally not needed by a library user.

12.7B7f. Absorption. If the serial absorbs another serial, give the name of the serial absorbed, and *optionally* the date of absorption. If the serial is absorbed by another serial, give the name of the absorbing serial, and *optionally* the date of absorption.

Comment: The options will be applied when the information is readily available, i.e., no searching will be done for these dates.

12.8D, *see* 1.8E.

12.8E1, *see* 1.8D1.

Chapter 21 (Access Points)

21.0D. *Optional addition.* Designations of function

In the cases noted below, add an abbreviated designation of function to an added entry heading for a person.

Function performed	*Designation*
compiler	*comp.*
editor	*ed.*
illustrator	*ill.*
translator	*tr.*

21.18B. Arrangements, transcriptions, etc. Enter an arrangement, transcription, etc., of one or more works of one composer (or of parts of one composer's works) under the heading for the composer. If the original composer is unknown, enter under title. Make an added entry under the heading for the arranger or transcriber. *Optionally,* add *arr.* to the added entry heading.

21.27. Academic disputations. Enter a work written for defence in an academic disputation (according to the custom prevailing in universities before the nineteenth century and continued in some cases thereafter) under the heading for the praeses (faculty moderator) unless the authorship of the respondent, defender, etc., can be established. Make an added entry under the heading for whichever of the praeses, respondent, etc., is not given main entry. *Optionally,* add the designation *praeses, respondent, defendant,* etc., to the headings.

21.36C1. Proceedings in the first instance. Criminal proceedings. Enter the official proceedings and records of criminal trials, impeachments, courts-martial, etc., under the heading for the person or body prosecuted. If more than one person or body is prosecuted, apply the instructions in 21.6C. *Optionally,* add the appropriate legal designation (e.g., defendant, libelee) to headings for persons or bodies prosecuted.

21.36C2. Proceedings in the first instance. Other proceedings. Enter the official proceedings and records of civil and other noncriminal proceedings in the first instance (including election cases) under the heading for the person or body bringing the action.... *Optionally,* add the appropriate legal designation (e.g., *plaintiff, complainant, contestant, defendant, respondent, contestee*) to the headings for parties to the action.

21.36C3. Appeal proceedings. Enter the official proceedings in the same way as the proceedings in the first instance. *Optionally,* add the legal designation appropriate to the appeal to that appropriate in the first instance (e.g., *defendant-appellee, defendant-appellant*).

21.36C5. Charges to juries. Enter a charge to a jury under the heading for the court. Make an added entry under the heading for the judge delivering the charge. Make added entries under the headings for the first named party on each side, except for the jurisdiction in cases prosecuted by the jurisdiction. *Optionally,* add legal designations (see 21.36C1-21.36C3) to the added entry headings.

21.36C6. Judicial decisions. Enter a judgement or other decision of a court in a case under the heading for the court. Make added entries under the headings for the first named party on each side, except for the jurisdiction in cases prosecuted by the jurisdiction. *Optionally,* add legal designations (see 21.36C1-21.36C3) to the added entry headings.

21.36C7. Judicial opinions. Enter an opinion of a judge under the heading for the judge. Make an added entry under the heading for the first named party on each side, except for the jurisdiction in cases prosecuted by the jurisdiction. *Optionally* add legal designations (see 21.36C1-21.36C3) to the added entry headings.

21.36C8. Records of one party. Enter a brief, plea, or other formal record of one party to a case under the heading for that party.... *Optionally,* add legal designations (see 21.36C1-21.36C3) to the headings for the parties to the action.

Enter a courtroom argument presented by a lawyer under the heading for the lawyer. Make an added entry under the heading for the party represented. If that party is not the one under which the proceedings of the trial would be entered (see 21.36C1-21.36C3), make an added entry under the heading for the other party. *Optionally,* add legal designations (see 21.36C1-21.36C3) to the headings for the parties to the action.

21.36C9. Enter a collection of the official proceedings or records of trials as a collection (see 21.7). Make added entries under the headings for the persons or bodies who are parties to all the trials if there are not more than three persons or bodies involved. *Optionally,* add legal designations (see 21.36C1-21.36C3) to the headings for the parties.

Comment on 21.0D, 21.18B, 21.27, 21.36C1-21.36C3, 21.36C5-21.26C9: International work is in progress concerning relators such as "editor," " translator," between a heading and its use in a particular bibliographic record. We feel that a permanent decision should not be made until an indication of international agreement is known. In the meantime, the expense of making such intellectual judgments as is required in most cataloging operations was a principal factor in causing us to decide not to apply the options shown in these rules.

21.28A. *Alternative rule.* Enter a libretto under the heading appropriate to the musical work....

Comment: The option will be applied since librettos are normally sought as an adjunct to the music.

21.29D. If, in the context of a given catalogue, added entries are required under headings and titles other than those prescribed in rule 21.30 make them.

Comment: The rule permits added entries beyond those explicitly provided in the rules for added entries, depending on the needs of a particular catalog. We feel that a list of these "extra" added entries can be compiled only after AACR 2 has been applied for some time. The provisions in AACR 2 for added entries are more generous than those in AACR 1: this may result in less need for "extra" added entries.

21.29G. *Optionally,* use explanatory references in place of added entries in certain cases.

Comment: The option for using explanatory references instead of added entries will not be applied, because each bibliographic record produced by a national cataloging agency must show all added entries required by the rules, explanatory references being more useful in an individual card catalog.

21.30L. Series

Make an added entry under the heading for a series for each separately catalogued work in the series if it provides a useful collocation. *Optionally,* add the numeric or other designation of each work in the series.

Comment: The option will be applied since we feel that series numbering is an important element in the series identification of an item.

Chapter 22 (Headings for Persons)

22.3C2. Persons entered under surname.[4] If the name of a person entered under surname (see 22.5) is written in a nonroman script, romanize the name according to the table for the language adopted by the cataloguing agency. . . .

[4] *Alternative rule.* This alternative rule may be applied selectively language by language.

Persons entered under surname. Choose the romanized form of name for a person whose name is in a language written in a nonroman script and who is entered under surname (see 22.5) if a romanized form has become well established in English language reference sources. . . .

Comment: The option will be applied since library users would be ill-served if the headings for famous people ("well-established in English-language reference sources") were established in systematic romanization.

22.16. Additions to names consisting of or containing initials.

22.16A. If part or all of a name is represented by initials and the full form is known, add the spelled out form in parentheses if necessary to distinguish between names are otherwise identical.

Optionally, make the above additions to other names containing initials.

22.18. Dates

Add a person's dates (birth, death, etc.) as the last element of a heading if the headings are otherwise identical.

Optionally, add the dates to all personal names, even if there is no need to distinguish between headings.

Comment: These two options will be applied in cases where the necessary information is readily available. While not applying the option *per se,* the National Library of Canada plans to establish authors against a name authority data base that includes at least Library of Congress name authorities, thus increasing the frequency with which fuller name data or birth data are used. The British Library will not apply the two options in its printed publications, but may supply the information in its machine-readable records.

Chapter 23 (Geographic Names)

23.4B. General rule

If it is necessary to distinguish between two or more places of the same name (including place names that are the same when romanized), add to each name the name of the larger place. . . .

Optionally, apply rules 23.4C-23.4J even if there is no need to distinguish between places.

Optionally, if the name of a state, province, or territory of Australia, Canada, or the United States; of a British county; of a constituent state of Malaysia, the U.S.S.R., or Yugoslavia; or of an island is being used as an addition (see 23.4C.-23.4G), do not add to it the name of a larger geographic area.

Comment: The Library of Congress will apply the first option to the name of all cities, towns, etc., but will not apply it to the names of such larger places as the U.S. states and Canadian provinces. The second option will be applied to any larger place name to which the first option is not applied (e.g., a U.S. state). Thus, our heading for Illinois will be

Illinois.
not Illinois (U.S.)

and our heading for Chicago will be

Chicago (Ill.)
not Chicago (Ill., U.S.)

In general, the other national libraries agreed to follow the first option on a case-by-case basis, and the second option more or less uniformly. More precise information on LC's treatment of headings for nonlocal place names other than the U.S. states and the Canadian provinces will be published later.

Chapter 24 (Headings for Corporate Names)

24.1A Romanization [4]

If the name of the body is in a language written in a nonroman script, romanize the name according to the

table for that language adopted by the cataloguing agency.

[4] *Alternative rule.* Romanization. If the name of the body is in a language written in nonroman script and a romanized form appears in items issued by the body, use that romanized form as the heading. . . .

Comment: The option will not be applied since for corporate names, a consistent policy of systematic romanization results in a more predictable practice.

24.3 Variant names. Special rules

24.3A. Language [5]

If the name appears in different languages, use the form in the official language of the body.

[5] *Alternative rule.* Language. Use a form of name in a language suitable to the users of the catalogue if the body's name is in a language which is not familiar to those users.

Comment: The alternative rule will not be applied since national cataloging agencies cannot tailor their records to fit a particular class of users in this way.

24.4C1. If two or more bodies have the same name, or names so similar that they may be confused, add a word or phrase to each name as instructed in 24.4C2-24.4C10.

Optionally, apply rules 24.4C2-24.4C10 even if there is no need to distinguish between bodies.

Comment: The option will be applied on a limited, case-by-case basis, since we feel that certain corporate headings, although not conflicting, would be more identifiable to the user if they were qualified, primarily by means of a geographic qualifier.

24.7B2. Number. If a conference, etc., is stated or inferred to be one of a series of numbered meetings of the same name, add the abbreviation of the ordinal number in English.

If the numbering is irregular, omit it from the heading. *Optionally,* provide an explanation of the irregularities in an appropriate form (e.g., a note, an information reference).

Comment: The option will be applied since we feel that the explanation will in most cases be worth the small amount of trouble taken to formulate it.

Chapter 25 (Uniform Titles)

25.1. Use of uniform titles

Uniform titles provide the means for bringing together all the catalogue entries for a work when various manifestations (e.g., editions, translations) of it have appeared under various titles. They also provide identification for a work when the title by which it is known differs from the title proper of the item being catalogued. The need to use uniform titles varies from one catalogue to another and varies within one catalogue. Base the decision whether or not to use uniform titles in a particular instance on

a) how well the work is known;

b) how many manifestations of the work are involved;

c) whether the main entry is under title;

d) whether the work was originally in another language;

e) the extent to which the catalogue is used for research purposes.

Comment: We feel that national cataloging agencies should formulate all uniform titles provided by the rules without excepting any type of bibliographic record and store this information in machine-readable records. As with GMDs, however, we need to set a policy for display (catalog cards, book catalogs, CRT terminals, etc.). The Library of Congress will decide the question of uniform title display after considering the statements made in response to the invitation for opinions given in *Cataloging Service,* Bulletin 124 (Winter 1978), p. 6.

25.2A. Enclose the uniform title in square brackets, and give it before the title proper. If the work is entered under title, give the uniform title as the heading with square brackets. *Optionally,* record a uniform title used as main entry heading without square brackets.

Comment: The Library of Congress will apply the option, continuing present practice. (It was felt that agreement on such a point is not necessary and therefore no decision was expressed by the other national libraries.)

Chapter 26 (References)

26.2D2. *Optionally,* make explanatory references under the various separately written prefixes of surnames to explain how names with such prefixes are entered in the catalogue.

Comment: The option will not be applied. We feel that general references of this type are practicable only in the context of a catalog and that even in a manual context they provide the user with less help than a specific reference would.

26.3A4. If the filing system used in the catalogue files initials with full stops differently from those without full stops, refer from the form with full stops to a form without full stops used as a heading, and refer from a form without full stops to a form with full stops used as a heading.

In the context of such a filing system, *optionally,* refer from initials without full stops, as well as with

full stops (see 26.3A3), to a full name used as a heading (see also 26.3C2).

Comment: Consideration of this option has been deferred. It seems that any agreement on the application of this option must depend on common rules for arrangement (filing, etc.), and such common rules do not as yet exist.

26.4D1, *see* 21.29G.

April 13, 1978

APPENDIX II

REPORTS ON THE 97TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Chicago, Ill., June 24-30, 1978

ACRL RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS SECTION PRECONFERENCE

The theme of this year's preconference sponsored by the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries was "The Study of Books as Physical Objects–State of the Art." Two hundred and sixty-seven persons–the largest number ever to register–attended the meetings, lectures, and workshops, held in New Haven, Conn., on June 21-24.

Registration and a reception sponsored by the New England and Middle Atlantic chapters of the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America took place on the evening of Wednesday, June 21. The keynote address was delivered the morning of June 22 by Edwin Wolf II, librarian, The Library Company of Philadelphia, following introduction to the preconference and words of welcome given by Terry Belanger, chairman of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section. Although the concept of the book has engaged the wisdom of many noble minds and been a versatile metaphor, a source of much inspiration, it has often had, as Mr. Wolf observed, a very curious history as a physical object, supplying leaves for other books (that is, leaf books) as well as missiles, props, table decorations, and so forth. Not the humblest of these aspects has been the special aesthetic satisfaction it can provide when supremely crafted. The morning's session concluded with a presentation on papermaking by Roderick Stinehour, president, Stinehour Press. The difficulty faced by the book designer in selecting the right kind of paper for a book is seriously increased today in view of the adverse economic situation resulting in less varied production, the disappearance of letterpress paper, and so on. Nevertheless the right choice remains the basis of successful book design, and the papermaker must regard the situation as a challenge and not lose sight of his traditionally held aims.

The welcoming remarks of Rutherford D. Rodgers, university librarian, Yale University, were followed at the conclusion of lunch by a report on the progress of The Eighteenth-Century Short Title Catalogue (ESTC) project presented by Ian Willison, deputy keeper, Department of Printed Books, British Library. The afternoon combined a free period for visiting exhibitions and bookshops with a reception at the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. The evening concluded with films on "The Making of a Renaissance Book" and on "Hand-Made Paper."

On the morning of Friday, June 23, Alexander Lawson, Melbert B. Cary, Jr., professor of graphic arts emeritus, School of Printing, Rochester Institute of Technology, reviewed the history of type design, indicating the challenge that faces the designer in every era in producing a type suitable for use for continuous reading matter versus display types. The concern today must be to provide training and craftsmen to continue to meet this challenge and to produce types for books that reflect their times skillfully. Alan Fern, director for special collections, Office of the Assistant Librarian for Research Services, Library of Congress, spoke on illustration, noting the variety of current interest in the field reflected in publications, exhibits, and conferences, often providing new dimensions of appreciation. The role of illustration in relation to other aspects of the book is always shifting and never more so than in much of what is being produced today.

Five subjects of practical concern to rare book librarians were discussed in informal group sessions during the afternoon. Each topic was repeated so that the conference participants were able to attend two different discussions. The subjects were computer-assisted cataloging of rare books, disaster planning, The Eighteenth-Century Short Title Catalogue, publications for special collections, and restrictions on the use of manuscript collections.

At the evening dinner, following a reception for the participants sponsored by and at the Yale Center for British Art, Marjorie G. Wynne, Edwin J. Beinecke research librarian, the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, spoke about the Yale University Library, tracing its history from the date of the foundation of the college in 1701 to the present—a history rich in the examples of bookmen and bookwomen serving variously as librarians, scholars, alumni, and officers.

Two lectures and a summary completed the proceedings of the preconference on the morning of Saturday, June 24. Elizabeth Harris, associate curator, Division of Graphic Arts, National Museum of Science and Technology, Smithsonian Institution, summarized the recent work on and careful investigations into the common press, that is, the wooden press with an iron screw used from the 15th through the mid-18th centuries. As knowledge of woods, technical aspects, workshop usages, and maintenance practices grows under the current studies, traditional bases for dating, portraying development, and so on, are being called into question. The final talk, on bookbinding, was given by Anthony Hobson, author and formerly of Sotheby & Co., London, England. The contribution that bookbinding makes to bibliography, the information it can provide to the study of the booktrade and distribution of books, was reviewed, together with a presentation on the practical methods of identification and the extensive literature available to researcher and scholar. Rollo G. Silver, professor emeritus, Simmons College, Boston, Mass., provided the participants with a summary of the various topics with personal observations on the role each plays in contributing to the final product, the physical book.

The results of this year's elections were as follows: Peter Hanff, University of California, Berkeley, is vice chairman, chairman-elect; Dean Keller, Kent State, Kent, Ohio, will serve a three-year term as member-at-large.

Arrangements have begun under the direction of current chair, Marjorie G. Wynne, for next year's preconference. A variety of topics, tentatively entitled "Contributions by Various Hands," will be presented in San Antonio, Tex., on June 20-23.

[*Thomas D. Burney*]

ASSOCIATION FOR LIBRARY SERVICE TO CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S BOOK COUNCIL/ALA JOINT COMMITTEE

Two sessions on June 24 on "Information Plus: Exploring the World of Non-Fiction Books for Children" were chaired by Marilyn Iarusso, Children's Services, New York Public Library, and Susan Hirschman, vice president and editor, Greenwillow Books, New York City.

A provocative keynote address, "The Child's Right to Know: Currents of Change in the Past Twenty-Five Years," was given by Lazer Goldberg, Department of Science and Mathematics, Hofstra University. He was followed by three morning and afternoon panel discussions: "The World of Non-Fiction Books for Children: The Social Studies," moderated by Rosemary Weber with panelists Pamela Pollock, reviewer, *School Library Journal;* David Reuther, editor, Four Winds Press; and Ellen Stepanian, Library Media, Board of Education, Shaker Heights, Ohio; "Evaluating Non-Fiction Books for Children," moderated by Anita Silvey, promotion manager, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, with panelists Margaret Bush, reference librarian and bibliographer in the Children's Literature Center, Library of Congress, and Zena Sutherland, Center for Children's Books, University of Chicago; and "Non-Fiction Books for Children—the Creators," moderated by Ellin Rudin, editor-in-chief, Children's Books, Follett Publishing Co., Chicago, with authors Eloise Greenfield, Jamake Highwater, Howard Greenfeld, Laurence Pringle, and photographer Jill Krementz.

[*Virginia Haviland*]

A STORY KALEIDOSCOPE

Two four-part storytelling sessions, coordinated by Elizabeth Huntoon, Chicago Public Library, were held Monday, June 26, and Wednesday, June 28, at the McCormick Inn. More than 500 persons saw and heard members of the Association for Library Service to Children demonstrate a variety of storytelling techniques, including puppetry, flannel board, creative dance, and song.

[*Margaret N. Coughlan*]

BOOKLIST FORUM

Four members of the children's book reviewing staff for the ALA *Booklist* provided a searching examination of reviewing and criticism on June 27.

Barbara Elleman in "Reviewing the Good Read" discussed elements required to meet both critical and children's own standards for readable books—the importance for the latter of title, jacket picture, and opening lines, as well as a plot with "a heavy dose of things happening," characters "like me," a theme which is "the unifying force of the book," and a smooth style sweeping the reader into the story.

Denise Wilms centered on the requirements for good biography, including substance and craftsmanship which bring a person to life and a concern for the subject's place in time. She concluded that biography for young readers has come a long way although depth as well as breadth is needed and authors should avoid fictionalizing unless the work is received as historical or biographical fiction.

Judith Goldberger focused on the subject of books for the reluctant reader who lacks motivation, her conviction being that books can succeed better than other media and therefore teachers must become more familiar with books. Parents should be "goaded into unplugging their children from the wall socket" and publishers made aware of needs for these readers, for whom "hi-low" (high interest and low vocabulary) must meet high standards in format and literary quality. She concluded by emphasizing that when children are stimulated by reading they want to read more and therefore cease to be reluctant readers.

Betsy Hearne, editor of the *Booklist* section for children's books, talked about the differences between reviewing and criticism and such problems raised as the failure to recognize the differences—reviews being "useful, judgmental, and descriptive rather than analytical" and lacking in the insight of criticism. She noted that ALA book awards are decided by the reviewer's approach although they are considered literary awards. She won a rapt audience with an arresting statement of reviews, purporting to appear in seven well-known reviewing media, of *Hamlet* if hypothetically published today as a work for children.

In conclusion she expressed a belief that it is possible to issue broader and deeper reviews ("It is not a question of either, or") and that children's literature courses must be taken in conjunction with study of adult literature and art. [*Virginia Haviland*]

NEWBERY-CALDECOTT AWARDS DINNER

Ceremonies for the gala event on Tuesday evening, June 27, were opened by Barbara S. Miller, Louisville (Ky.) Public Library, president of the Association for Library Service to Children, who introduced head table guests, including Paula Fox, winner of the 1978 Hans Christian Andersen Medal.

She then turned the program over to the chair of the Newbery-Caldecott Committee, Diane Farrell, Eastern Massachusetts Regional Library, who presented first the two Caldecott Medal honor winners: David Macaulay for *Castle* (Houghton Mifflin), the fifth in his outstanding series of works on building, and Margot Zemach for *It Could Always Be Worse* (Farrar, Straus & Giroux), a rollicking tale of a poor man and his quarrelsome family, jammed together in a one-room hut.

The winner of the Randolph Caldecott Medal, Peter Spier, was recognized for his meticulously detailed, soft watercolor pictures for *Noah's Ark*, his translation of a 17th-century Dutch poem by Jacobus Revius. In his acceptance speech, the artist discussed the difficulties of defining "distinguished" in judging books and lamented that this particular medal could not have been divided among the contenders.

Diane Farrell next presented the Newbery Medal honor winners, Beverly Cleary for *Ramona and Her Father* (Morrow), an amusing, poignant account of second-grade Ramona's trials when her father lost his job, and Jamake Highwater for *Anpao* (Lippincott), a modern epic evolving around a native American hero's search for wisdom and truth.

The winner of the John Newbery Medal for *The Bridge to Terebithia* (Crowell), Katherine Paterson, spoke simply yet eloquently of the background of the book: a terrible year in which she had to face cancer, the fear of death, and later, had to deal with her young son's intense grief after his best friend was struck by lightning and killed.

[*Margaret N. Coughlan*]

COSPONSORED PROGRAMS

ARMED FORCES LIBRARIANS SECTION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION/ FEDERAL LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

"The Role of Federal Libraries in a National Information Policy" was the topic of this day-long meeting on June 24. Samuel Waters, associate director of the National Agricultural Library and vice president/ president-elect of FLIRT, presided over the morning

session. He opened the meeting by quoting the general statement of the program: to provide all information, to all people, in all formats, through all communication channels. The morning session covered two of four issues to be discussed during the day: (1) public access to Federal libraries—the taxpayer should have free and full access to Federal libraries and information services—and (2) coordinated bibliographic control—bibliographic information generated by Federal agencies should be fully coordinated. There were two speakers for each of these issues.

Melvin Day, deputy director of the National Library of Medicine, in addressing the first issue, stated that the public should have full and free access to Federal libraries. He emphasized, however, that this is not possible without the following caveats: there should be no access to security information, there should be a statutory endorsement for providing such services, and there should be the provision of adequate funds. Mr. Day explained the history of the National Library of Medicine and how it started as a library devoted exclusively to research for an internal organization and how its present role is mandated by law with a strong commitment from Congress to serve the public providing basic tools and services. He pointed out that Federal libraries may see reverberations from Proposition 13. Mr. Day went on to say that budgets will be tight. Congress may go out of its way to curtail additional funds and free access to Federal libraries with support from Congress may be out of the question.

Joseph Caponio, director of the Environmental Science Information Center, agreed with Mr. Day that citizens are entitled to all information but he too expressed concern about Proposition 13 and its possible impact on Federal libraries. Mr. Caponio proposed that Federal librarians must do everything they can to persuade decision makers to provide support for libraries. He suggested that citizens who use Federal library facilities should write Congress in defense of library services and why they should not be dropped. Mr. Caponio stated that while there have been some actions taken against information transfer by decision makers, there have also been noticeable indications of support for Federal libraries and technical information services. He gave as examples the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's Network of Coastal and Regional Referral Centers, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Department of Energy's National Solar and Heating Information Centers, and the Department of Commerce's Continental Shelf Referral Centers. In concluding, Mr. Caponio stated that Proposition 13 need not have an adverse effect if Federal libraries rally together in justifying support of information to the general public and citizenry groups.

Following a short question-and-answer period, Bernadine Hoduski of the Joint Committee on Printing, addressed the second issue on bibliographic control. She emphasized the necessity for sharing various aspects of bibliographic control and avoiding the duplication of data bases in order to avoid fund cuts. She also mentioned that the Library of Congress, along with other agencies, has suffered a five percent reduction in the amount approved by the House of Representatives and that the Library of Congress has been told by Congress that it should concentrate its efforts on serving Congress and not try to expand on a national basis. She implored Federal librarians to start sharing and suggested that Congress might go along with such programs as a combined data base supported by the Library of Congress and Federal libraries. She also said that consideration should be given to sharing acquisitions programs, isolating materials that are not accessible, or reaching agreements on cataloging rules and formats. The speaker mentioned the growth and support by Congress of Federal information centers which may represent duplication of the services of Federal libraries. Finally, she emphasized that Federal librarians must band together to survive and must encourage citizens to support the need for Federal libraries.

Paul Klinefelter, deputy director of the Defense Documentation Center, focused his attention on techniques for bibliographic control for technical reports. Mr. Klinefelter mentioned the demise of COSATI rules and how useful these rules were in describing technical reports, in providing ease of access by the user community, and in their adaptability for large files. He pointed out that the role of Federal technical libraries has been very important in the standardization of cataloging rules and that there is the desire to have a single system for all rules. However, he said that AACR 2 may be difficult to live with. He expressed concern that in the development of AACR 2, the technical information community was not involved, which made many complications. Mr. Klinefelter stated that he felt a workable situation existed for Federal librarians to share master authority files sharing data elements, formats, and cataloging. He mentioned that the defense community, inspired by OCLC, is experimenting with a shared system for cataloging technical information.

Following the morning's presentations, two buzz groups were formed to discuss the issues and to develop resolutions for presentation at the end of the afternoon session. [*Maurvene D. Williams*]

RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION/REFERENCE AND ADULT SERVICES DIVISION PROGRAM

A more than capacity audience of over 500 persons crowded the Palmer House's Red Lacquer Room to hear four representatives from Processing Services, Library of Congress, speak and give slide presentations on "New Directions for the National Union Catalog" on Saturday afternoon, June 24. Robert R. Holmes, director for catalog maintenance, production, and publication, opened the meeting. In his introductory remarks Mr. Holmes provided a context for the talks that would follow by citing such matters as economic forces, the needs of users of NUC, and the networking concept which will influence future directions for the NUC. He emphasized, however, that no changes will be made in the present NUC and its associated titles until better and more cost-effective alternatives are decided upon and thoroughly tested. Then he introduced Gloria H. Hsia, chief of the Catalog Publication Division, who spoke on "The LC Book Catalogs Today."

Judging the merits of proposed changes to the book catalogs, Mrs. Hsia explained, should be based, in part, on a knowledge of present methods of production and patterns of cumulation. She used slides to illustrate the step-by-step process by which the manually produced book catalogs are prepared for press.

The next speaker, Patrick S. Bernard, principal editor of the Catalog Publication Division, gave a slide/narrative presentation on "The Planning of Register-Based Book Catalogs," in which he compared the traditional cumulative book catalog system to an automated system. Mr. Bernard also compared the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed register/index system with the approach now used in *Films and Other Materials for Projection,* the first of the Library's book catalogs to be computer produced.

David G. Remington, chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service, gave a slide presentation about the distribution of the book catalogs and brought his audience up to date on the latest happenings in the service. He announced that a new customer information system currently under development in the Cataloging Distribution Service would soon make it possible for customer service staff to search and update subscription information files on-line and thereby provide faster turn around time in responding to requests for Library of Congress bibliographic products and services.

The slide presentations were punctuated with lively question periods. One concern was that the register/index format would impose yet another system of numbers on the national bibliographic control effort. Another question was raised about the availability of the 1973-1977 *National Union Catalog* in microform, and Mr. Holmes responded that microform subscriptions are available from Rowman and Littlefield, 81 Adams Dr., Totowa, N.J. 07512. In response to a question about the proposed maps book catalog, Mrs. Hsia responded that the Library is still working toward publishing such a catalog, but no date has been set for the first issue. One questioner pleaded that the *Subject Catalog,* that is, the subject index under the proposed register/index system, continue to display the full array of subject tracings with each entry. Mr. Bernard responded that the Library is aware that the more information included the more useful the publication will be; however, the Library must also consider cost factors. [*Gloria H. Hsia*]

ISSN 0041-7904 *Key title:* Library of Congress information bulletin